

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL.

Manager.....MR. JAMES BELL.

TO-NIGHT (WEDNESDAY),

and

FOLLOWING THREE NIGHTS ONLY,

THE

ADA DELROY COMPANY.

AN ENORMOUS SUCCESS.

TO-NIGHT

(WEDNESDAY), the 25th April,

FIRST GRAND CHANGE OF

PROGRAMME.

MISS ADA DELROY

as

"SHE."

IN THE FIRE OF LIFE.

A TERPSICHOEAN PHENOMENON.

THE WHITE MAHATMA

in

WEIRD DREAM VISIONS.

A PSYCHOLOGICAL BEVILMENT.

A HUGE SENSATION CAUSED WITH THE

LONDON BIOSCOPE.

TO-NIGHT (WEDNESDAY),

AN ENTIRELY NEW SERIES OF PICTURES

Deputing recent scenes and incidents

in connection with

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

TO-NIGHT (WEDNESDAY),

First Presentation of the Great London

Mystery

THE CONVICTS ESCAPE.

MISS ADA DELROY'S COMPANY

OF

STAR ARTISTES

ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.

Admission \$2, \$3 and \$4.

Box Plan at ROBINSON'S PIANO Co.

Doors open at 8.15. Commence 9 o'clock.

Terminate 11.45.

Special Late Theatre Steamers will leave for

Kowloon every evening after the performance.

Special Late Theatre Trains will leave for

the Peak after the performances on WED-

NESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS the

25th and 27th insts.

JAMES MORGAN,

Business Representative.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1900. [532b]

TO-MORROW NIGHT,

(THURSDAY), the 26th APRIL.

IN THE MATTER OF ORDINANCE No. 2

OF 1895, AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF

THE JOHNSTON DIE PRESS COM-

PANY, LIMITED, LATE OF 6, 7, 8 AND

9, WHITEFIELD STREET, FINSBURY,

LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND, NOW OF 22,

BRIDE LANE, LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND,

MANUFACTURERS, FOR LETTERS PAT-

ENT FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE WITHIN

THE COLONY OF HONGKONG OF AN IN-

VENTION FOR "IMPROVEMENTS IN

PRESSES FOR EMBOSSED PRINT-

ING," FOR WHICH HER MAJESTY'S

LETTERS PATENT WERE, ON THE

5TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1893, GRANTED

TO JOSEPH YARDLEY JOHNSTON,

LATE OF 615, SEVENTH STREET, WASH-

INGTON, D.C., UNITED STATES OF

AMERICA, NOW OF 22, BRIDE LANE,

AFORSAID, MANUFACTURER OF STA-

TIONERY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the

PETITION, SPECIFICATION and

DECLARATION required by the above-cited

ORDINANCE have been duly filed in the

Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong,

and that it is the Intention of the said

JOHNSTON DIE PRESS COMPANY,

LIMITED, by MATTHEW JOHN DENMAN

STEPHENS, their duly authorized Agent and

Attorney, to apply at the Sitting of the Execu-

tive Council hereinafter mentioned for LET-

TERS PATENT for the Exclusive use within

the said Colony of Hongkong of the above

named Inventions. And Notice is hereby also

given that a Sitting of the Executive Council

before whom the Matter of the said Petition

will come for decision, will be held in the

Council Chamber, at the GOVERNMENT

OFFICES, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY,

the 30th day of APRIL, 1900, at 11 A.M.

Dated the 21st day of April, 1900.

MATTHEW J. D. STEPHENS,

18, Bank Buildings, Hongkong,

The Agent and Solicitor for the said

JOHNSTON DIE PRESS Co., Ltd.

[539b]

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[540b]

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CLARETS.

Z ST. ESTEPHE, Red Capsule.....\$ 6.96

C ST. JULIEN, Red Capsule.....9.00

D LA ROSE, Red Capsule.....12.96

CHATEAU HAUT BRION LAR-

RIVET.....18.60

CHATEAU MOUTON D'ARMAIL-

HACQ.....21.60

CHATEAU PONTET CARNET.....25.00

CHATEAU LA TOUR CARNET.....30.00

CHATEAU RAUZAN.....42.00

CHATEAU LAFITTE.....48.00

These CLARETS are bought direct

from the leading French growers.

The lowest priced are of exceptional

value and guaranteed to be the

genuine product of the juice of the

grape, and are not artificially made

as is generally the case with cheap

Wines.

CHATEAU LA TOUR CARNET, CHA-

TEAU RAUZAN, and CHATEAU LAFITTE

are commended to the notice of Con-

noisseurs as high-class after-dinner

Wines of a rich and rare character.

Sample bottles and smaller quanti-

ties will be supplied at proportionate

wholesale rates.

We guarantee our Wines and Spirits

to be genuine only when bought

direct from us in the Colony or from

our authorised Agents at the Coast

Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1900.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

We have had many and various rumours

lately concerning Russia and Japan in Corea,

but the telegrams have contradicted one

another, and nothing is clear at present

except that Russia evidently means to

obtain a concession of some kind. We learn

that the vice-consul who landed the other

day at Mokpo from a Russian warship, was

much pleased with the harbour. It is said

there is good shelter for a fleet, with twelve

fathoms of water at low tide, and the harbour

promises soon to be one of the best in Corea.

The Russian fleet at Masampo will probably

remain there till after the sale of land at the

end of the month, and it is said that the

Russians mean to get most of it.

What will no doubt alienate many of

Japan's friends, is the fact that she tries to

exclude all other countries, whenever pos-

sible, from buying land or securing trade

advantages wherever she is concerned. And

according to various reports, the Koreans are

not altogether inclined to take the side of

Japan. The Government of Japan has a

very tough problem before it; by herself she

hardly think she can do much against such

a powerful antagonist, and yet if she gives

way in Corea before Russia, the task will be

only the more difficult hereafter. And is

Russia likely to be satisfied with the occupa-

tion of Corea, or has she designs on Japan

herself?

A SUGGESTION.

We shall soon have the typhoon season

upon us again and as we have had no really

hard blow since 1896 the probabilities are

that this year the Colony will drop in for a

storm of typhoon force; we cannot expect

to escape scot free for so many years in

succession. It has always struck us peculiar

that the sailing ships lying in the harbour

during the typhoon season are not obliged

by the Port Regulations to take reasonable

precautions against the danger of dragging

their anchors in a typhoon. We understand

that in Calcutta and several other ports

liable to winds of hurricane force, vessels are

compelled to take precautions in the shape of

sending down top-gallant masts and yards. In

Hongkong this is not the case, however, and

it is not an uncommon sight to see a sailing

vessel lying at her anchors with not only

top-gallant, but also royal and skysail

yards across. It must be borne in mind, too,

that a sailing vessel breaking adrift or

dragging in the harbour is not only dan-

gering herself and the lives of her crew, but

places all other vessels which may happen

to be lying to leeward of her in jeopardy.

Once she starts to drag or breaks adrift there

is very little chance of bringing her up again,

as has been frequently demonstrated in

Hongkong harbour during a typhoon. Take

for instance the typhoon of the 29th July,

1896. In this storm the sailing ship, *Glen**Caladh* started to drag and it was found im-

possible to arrest her progress until she was

almost ashore on Cowcoveh, and then she

was only brought up by the cutting away of

her masts. Five sailing vessels dragged their

anchors and the hospital-ship *Alceus* was

run into by no less than three vessels, two of

which were dragging. A glance at the chart

will serve to show how far the *Glen Caladh*

dragged on that occasion and anyone

acquainted with the harbour must real-

ize the danger attendant upon a vessel drag-

ging through the rest of the shipping at a

time when it would be practically impossi-

ble for assistance to be sent from the shore.

Of course there would be a deal of grum-

bling at such an order, but we think it is

necessary. The sending down of top-gallant

masts and yards is a somewhat tedious un-

dertaking it is true, but when it is rendered

necessary for the safety of the ship and her

crew, no shipmaster should grumble at

being required to do so. Another point in

favour of such a regulation is the fact that

many of the sailing ships lying in port during

the typhoon season have only a care-taking

crew on board, who would be of little or no

use in case of emergency, as it takes more

than two or three hands to send down a yard.

We do not for a moment say that such a

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before Sir John Carrington, Kt., C.M.G., Chief Justice.)

April 24th.

ALLEGED MURDER.

This morning at the Supreme Court, Gheba Khan was arraigned on a charge of the wilful murder of one Gulam Hassan on March 8th in Kowloon. The Hon. Attorney General prosecuted and Mr. Slade (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) conducted the defence.

The following gentlemen composed the special jury:—Messrs. G. L. Tomlin, G. W. Playfair, H. Layton, E. Osborne, W. H. Gaskell, W. Danby, and R. M. Gray.

Havildar Gama stated that he was not in the room at the time when the crime was committed.

Havildar Fazil Khan, was next called. Counsel for prosecution took objection to the defence producing so many witnesses as to Havildar Gama being there. Witness, having been sworn, stated that he had previously belonged to another company. On the 8th of March, between 1 and 2 p.m., he saw Havildar Gama in his bed in the room of No. 2 section. He (witness) has been transferred to his present Co. on 24th March.

Another private has that day made an application to him.

Counsel for the Prosecution asked the witness if he was aware of what Havildar Khan was doing on the days before and after the 8th of March?

On being asked why he recollected the 8th of March he said he remembered it because at the time he was on his bed sewing. A private came up to him and asked for leave. He told him to go to Havildar Gama who was lying on his bed. He had not heard that Havildar Gama was accused by the prisoner of being concerned in this matter.

In answer to his Lordship he stated that the private came to him for leave at 1.30 p.m. Havildar Gama was sleeping at that time.

Pt. Sultan Mahmud, on being called, stated he belonged to No. 2 Section, 4 Co. He remembered the date on which the deceased was killed. Between 1 and 2 on that day he saw Havildar Gama on his bed sleeping; he remembered it because he wanted leave of absence to go to Yau-mat on that day. He went to Havildar Gama, but he was sleeping and he went to another Havildar Khan the next morning H.C.P.

He went to Yau-mat and returned to barracks at 3.30. He had come off at 9 in the morning. He was sure of the time as he saw by the clock at the Quarter Guard that it was 1.30. He never told anyone that he had looked at the clock after 2 p.m. His special duty was assistant to the Havildar Armourer.

The Armourer was about 1 minute's walk from No. 4 section room. He could not say definitely as he was not a surveyor and had not measured the distance. He denied that he had gone to his room at about 2 minutes to one, evidence stating that was false. He had not left the armoury for any reason until after 2 o'clock.

In answer to Mr. Slade, he said that he had not heard of the death that day.

Pte. Munner Khan, No. 4 Co. 4 Section, stated he remembered the day on which deceased was killed. He went on duty at 8 a.m. and came at 10 a.m. to have his meal. He then returned to duty. His duty was to keep outsiders from entering barracks. He was also employed in the Armoury cleaning rifles. He had left the Armoury. The Havildar Armourer being called stated he was in charge of Armoury.

On the 8th of March he was on duty in the Armoury. The previous witness was employed with him that day. He gave him leave at 10 o'clock and he returned to duty at 11 o'clock. All his assistants were allowed to leave work after 2 o'clock that day. The previous witness did not leave the armoury between 4 and 2. He did not keep any record of the hours at which the men came on and go off duty. He had sight assistants and it was possible that one or more of them could go away for a few minutes without his noticing it, for such purposes as using the latrine which was close to the armoury.

Lance Naik Sadar Din, No. 4 Co., No. 4 Section, stated that he remembered the 8th day of March. At 1 p.m. that day he was in his section. He left his section about 1.30 to go to the latrine. When he left he noticed the deceased standing at the foot of his bed. He did not see the prisoner there. He returned to his section after about 12 minutes absence. He came back by the verandah on the north side. When he went into the deceased's room he saw him on his bed. He called out to him twice but the deceased gave no answer. He then went to his own bed. From what he saw he woke up two or three men in the room. The only man awake in the room was Fazil Khan. He did not see the prisoner there after 9.30 that morning.

He did not see any fighting with brooms nor did he know how the deceased came by his death. He had noticed the deceased before he left the room at 1.30. He was all right then. When he returned at about 18 minutes to 2 the deceased was lying unconscious on his right side, his face resting on the wood work on the bed, his turban lying on the ground. There was a pillow on the bed. The Subadar was sent for, and until he arrived he did not leave the room. Some friends of the deceased came into the room and covered him up with a quilt and laid him out properly on his bed. He did not know who did it. He could give the names of some men who had gathered at the doorway in the meantime. He saw two Chinese brooms, one lying on the ground and the other standing against the wall. He identified those now produced as the brooms in question. He did not see the dry scrubber produced.

Pte. Gama Khan stated that he was in his section room between 1 and 2 on the afternoon in question sleeping on his bed. He heard a noise which woke him. He got up and saw Saor Dui and Hassil Khan go to another private's bed and wake him. All the privates in the room woke up.

April 25th.

Inspector MacDonald recalled, being asked by the Court, said he first took the statement of Allah Ditta in writing on the 8th March, between 9 and 11 p.m., at Yau-mat police station. Juan Khan was present at the time and his disposition was taken immediately after Allah Ditta's. They were not at that time informed that they would be called as evidence but were examined at the first hearing at the Magistracy.

Fazil Khan, a private in the H.K.R. No. 4 section on the 8th March. He went to sleep on his own bed at 12 noon, and was awake about 1.45 by the sound of somebody stamping on the floor when he heard the noise he was covered up with a quilt which he took off and heard Gheba Khan in the verandah, he was saying "You are troubling me." He called the Deceased an abusive name. "I will go to the Subadar and report you." At this time all the men were asleep in the barracks room. Gulam Hassan was on his bed. Sahib Din went to the door to see who was abusing Deceased, after which he went to Deceased's bed and called out. Deceased said

nothing, as he was unconscious, lying on his bed with his head pressing on the woodwork on the side of the bed. Sahib Din then went to the bed of Allah Ditta and told him to get up as a murder had been committed. Private Gama was then awakened by Sahib Din, who afterwards woke Allah Ditta and made a statement to him. Allah Ditta went to Deceased and tried to make him speak, after which he went to the Subadar. When witness woke Allah Ditta, Pte. Gama Khan, Allah Ditta, Elan Din, and Gulam Hassan were all asleep. Witness was also in the room. These were all the men in the room. There was a pillow on the bed but away from Deceased's head and a quilt, not covering him, was at the bottom. There was noise and men gathered together. He did not know who it was that put the quilt over Deceased. His head was resting on the pillow when the Subadar came.

By the Attorney General:—He was quite sure that Allah Ditta was asleep. He did not go round, but they were all covered up with blankets over their heads. The learned Counsel read from prisoner's statement that Ditta came up and interfered with stick between Gulam Hassan and himself. Witness could not explain this unless Allah Ditta struck the blow and went and laid down again immediately after. He saw Sahib Din pull the quilt off Allah Ditta. God knows whether he was asleep or not. Witness had told the police on March 8th that he was asleep but had heard the rapping on the floor and then got up. The first person he had told that Deceased's head was lying on the woodwork was the lawyer, he did not remember how many days ago. He could swear positively there were no others on their beds first in the room, he noticed them very carefully. On account of the noise and the crowd around Deceased's bed witness could not see who put him on the pillow. Deceased might have been turned over.

By the Court:—He noticed Juan Khan come back 7 or 8 minutes after Allah Ditta had gone for the Subadar. He was not certain to a minute or two when Juan Khan came back. Witness said he was now speaking the truth. The noise that woke him was coming from the direction of Deceased's bed. The sound was as if one or two persons were running, and not the sound of blows. Some men were barefoot on the room, some with shoes on. Nobody was standing on the floor of the room when he woke up except Sahib Din who came in about 1.45. He heard the Prisoner come to the stairs on the South verandah (same side as witness's bed) but did not see him. These stairs and a window are close to witness's bed. He did not look out of the window as he was covered up. Prisoner spoke in an excited voice. Witness did not look out because he spoke to Sahib Din. He never heard any sounds of fighting with sticks nor any voices in the room quarrelling. He could not say how Deceased got on his bed unconscious. He heard Prisoner going down the stairs to report to the Subadar. He did not see the broom near the fireplace until after the Subadar came in, it was then leaning against the wall with the other two brooms, one broom was lying on the floor. The fireplace was close to Deceased's and Prisoner's beds. He was the only person woke up by the stamping. He followed Sahib Din to Deceased's bed. This finished the case for the Defence.

Before Mr. Slade addressed the jury. His Lordship said that two of the jurymen had approached him with the request that they may view the barracks room the next day. It was advisable that they should go in an informal manner, he therefore asked them collectively if they would like to go as he had provided a launch ready to take them.

The jury after a few minutes consultation decided by a majority of five to two not to go. His Lordship said that he would be guided by the majority.

Unfortunately space will not allow of our giving Mr. Slade's most able and eloquent address verbatim, we have only space to touch on the points raised without giving the words in which he so ably clothed his argument. The first point on which the learned counsel touched was the different verdicts that could be given on the indictment for murder, saying that if the jury thought that the killing had been done with malice aforethought, then it was wilful murder and a verdict of such would have to be brought in, but if they considered that the killing was done without malice, but also without lawful excuse, then it would be manslaughter. They could also bring in a verdict of "not guilty."

This did not mean that they believed the prisoner to be innocent, but that there were grave doubts in their minds of the truth of the story made out by the prosecution. They could also give a verdict of "not proven" or "not proven," but before they could accept this, they had the advantage of having as an undisputed fact that the prisoner caused the death of the Deceased. It was the circumstances attending this death that they would have to consider. The Prosecution said that in the presence of four or five witnesses the prisoner had gone to the bedside of Deceased and struck him murderous blows. Without a counter story this story would almost seem incredible; that the prisoner should be allowed to murder a man in the presence of witnesses without interference, especially when this had been done before the friendly eye of one of the witnesses, Allah Ditta, as undoubtedly his witness was unfriendly to prisoner. Now Allah Ditta's story was too good, too strong, exaggerated, too murderous and so foolish as to be hardly conceivable. He only wanted to keep to the broad outlines of the case, not going into unnecessary details. From the story told by the Prisoner and supported by the witnesses for the Defence it appeared that the Deceased had made indecent proposals to the Prisoner, and that at the time of the alleged murder all the men in the room were in their beds sleeping with their heads covered up, so that there was no one except the Prisoner who could hear what the Deceased actually said. The Prisoner rejected the proposals and took up a broom in defence. We do not know the particulars of the assault. He might have picked up another broom to resist the assault. No one saw the assault, but the Deceased subsequently died. No one was awake at the time to know exactly what happened at that time.

His Lordship here interrupted Counsel to remind him that he could not bring any fresh facts before the jury.

Mr. Slade said he was perfectly aware of the fact and would not do so. Continuing, he enlarged on the money of the prisoner's mouth being closed. In England the prisoner was allowed to enter the witness box and give evidence under oath, but he was not allowed in Hongkong, once having called witnesses, to make any further statement either himself or through his counsel. The statement made when he was charged was not necessarily put in as evidence, but only on the opinion of the Prosecuting Attorney. The Attorney General

would probably grumble at the manner in which the evidence for the defence was sprung upon him. Perhaps it was better so, as Allah Ditta was undoubtedly giving his evidence in anger and so it were best that he should not know the evidence that was going to be brought by the other side.

The main story of the defence was that there was no living soul except the prisoner who actually saw the blows struck. The Attorney General had drawn attention to Prisoner's statement that Allah Ditta had interfered. He may have done so and then returned to his bed and pretended to be asleep, not wishing to be mixed up with the matter at that time. Allah Ditta knows the truth, but there was a grave doubt as to the truth of the story told by him. It was a most extraordinary story and it was not his place to prove the innocence of the prisoner, but for them to judge how far the prosecution had proved their case. If they were unsatisfied they must find "not proven" which is included in "not guilty."

They must be satisfied that a crime, beyond all doubt, had been done by the prisoner. If there was a doubt they must give him the benefit of the doubt. The prosecution's story was that four men and the prisoner were sitting on Fazil Khan's bed and that they planned the murder. These men were talking for three-quarters of an hour and in all that time Allah Ditta only heard one statement made, which was made, simultaneously by them all in a loud voice. "He has no friend with him now, so strike him."

It seemed absurd that these men then should see Prisoner walk down the room, 30 feet in length, and strike the Deceased with wings anything to prevent the murder. Mr. Slade then took the broom in his hand and explained how the blow, as already explained, could not have been dealt unless swung in a line with the body, and how owing to the sharp edges on the head of the broom, the skin must have been broken. He offered as an explanation that Deceased must have been standing up, having his turban on, the folds of the puggaree prevented the sharp rough edges from cutting the skin. Criticising the evidence given by Juan Khan he said it was very providential that this man should be passing just at that moment to show that the evidence of Juan Khan that he entered the room within a minute after seeing Prisoner leave it could not possibly coincide with another witness for the prosecution.

These men said that Deceased was lying on his left side and that he had never moved after he was struck. A quarter of an hour afterwards the Subadar comes in and finds the body on the right side. The Subadar was undoubtedly the better educated and his evidence must throw doubt on the evidence of the others. Another point which must throw grave doubt on the story for prosecution was that Sahib Din, one of the persons accused of urging the murder was the very one that reported the matter to Allah Ditta and helped to apprehend Prisoner. Allah Ditta said that Sahib Din, after the murder, went to his bed and lay down pretending to be asleep. He had been prevented by some technicality from asking Allah Ditta what Sahib Din actually did report to him. The learned Counsel then compared Allah Ditta's evidence with Juan Khan's, much to the disparagement of the latter's, impressing on the jury that they were judging the life and liberty of the prisoner.

These were the main points but there were minor ones. Allah Ditta said that when Prisoner was apprehended he said he was going to the Subadar's house to report; this did not look as if he had just committed a most dastardly crime. The next point raised was the presence of the four men. The witnesses for the defence had proved that two of these four men were not in the room. His learned friend had tried to show how improbable it was these men should remember so definitely where they were on that date. It must be remembered that murders do not occur every day, even in the Hongkong Regiment, so these men had good reason for remembering that one special day. If you could not believe one very important portion of the evidence that was a good enough reason to reject the remainder. The evidence for the defence given by Sahib Khan and Fazil Khan, the latter not at all interested in the case, was that Deceased was lying with his head not on the pillow but on the bare woodwork and that he did not have a cover over him. This is a direct negative to Allah Ditta's evidence. Mr. Slade then pointed out the manner in which this evidence had been obtained. Not by himself but from a question asked by His Lordship. The plea of the Attorney General concerning the four men was ingenious and would assist him, but in England the Crown called every body that could throw light on the matter of murder. Continuing, Mr. Slade said that Fazil Khan's evidence which had been given quite disinterestedly, could not say how the killing actually occurred, but did throw grave doubts on the story for the prosecution. The Attorney-General's insinuations that Captain Rowcroft had acted in an unworthy manner in being there as an official were unworthy. Captain Rowcroft had not acted in any unworthy of an officer then. He was a gentleman. He, as a Company Officer of the Regiment, should know the characters of the men, and he had openly come forward to save a man from what he believed to be a pack of lies. Mr. Slade then emphasized the evidence given by the jemadar as being truthful and given by a most careful witness, who would not say more than he actually knew to be the facts. The evidence of the jemadar and Subadar both showed that prisoner had made a complaint to them concerning the indecent proposals made to him by the Deceased. It had been proved that Prisoner had Captain Rowcroft's sword in his possession but had used the broom, clearly showing that he had no intent to murder. This was the important; there was no intention to kill. There was no denial that Prisoner had killed Deceased. In his statement, which was both manly and straight-forward, Prisoner did not try to raise questions of his absence; he admitted killing the Deceased and gave reasons. The tone of the statement was "Yes, I smote that man; I did it again under similar circumstance, I hit back as hard as I could. I intended to stop these insults which had become unbearable and I intended to stop them once for all." The evidence for the defence had been given coherently and in a straight forward manner. It had corroborated the prisoner's statement, not as if it had been made specially to do so. It did not flatly contradict the story for the prosecution, but simply said no one knew what happened at the actual killing of Gulam Hassan. If the jury did not believe the story for the prosecution they must believe the statement of the prisoner that he was a young man persecuted beyond endurance by an older and stronger man, an N. C. O., a man of power over him, of whom he was afraid and in the heat of the moment, when he was justly angry, he hit him and hit him hard. If the jury believed that the prisoner did what another man would have done under similar circumstance, could they blame him? He only repelled an attack. If he did this the jury could not say that he was guilty of the crime as made out by the prosecution. If they believed he was resisting with all his might suggestions which any other honourable man would have resisted,

then, subject to His Lordship's rendering of the law, they must find him not even guilty of manslaughter but doing what an honourable man should do, beating off the lustful desires of such a man as Deceased appeared to be.

A speech by the Attorney-General, and His Lordship's summing up, in which he most adversely criticised Captain Rowcroft's conduct, followed. The jury retired at two minutes to four, returning at 11 minutes past with a verdict of Not Guilty of the charge of Murder but Guilty of Manslaughter.

His Lordship took a perusal of the case and sentenced prisoner to 18 years penal servitude. The only sign of emotion made by the Prisoner was while the Attorney General was addressing the jury. He walked from the dock with a firm step.

A full report will be given to-morrow.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The Gowchow Rock Cup presented by the Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G., will be sailed for on Sunday, April 28th, starting at 1 p.m. Course: Rock about 1 mile S.W. of Cowichow to Starboard.

HANDICAP.

Boat	Handicap	Scratch	allows
Amid	10 min.	30 sec.	
Erica	2 "	30 "	
Doris	3 "	30 "	
Alceste	4 "	30 "	
Dorcas	5 "	30 "	
Gloria	6 "	30 "	
Active	7 "	30 "	
Dart	8 "	30 "	
Ladybird	9 "	30 "	
Payne	10 "	30 "	
Swift	11 "	30 "	
Princess	12 "	30 "	
Gazelle	13 "	30 "	

THE PLAGUE.

Cases reported to 24th instant	81
Do. do. during past 24 hours	5
Total	86

Deaths reported to 24th instant	69
Do. do. during past 24 hours	3
Total	72

CANTON NOTES.

H.E. the Viceroy of Canton Li Hung Chung has recently sent an officer from the Bureau of Commerce to Macao to purchase foreign rifles, as H.E. wishes foreign-made arms to be used by the native troops. On the 20th instant 5000 foreign rifles were shipped to Canton and stored in the Imperial Ammunition Department, in order to distribute them to the different regiments.

Of the two gunboats *K'owung Tak* and *Nam Mo*, which were put up for Public sale by order of the Chinese Government sometime ago, the latter has been retained by H.E. Li, who put her in the Eastern Manufacturers' Docks for repairs. When finished H.E. will send her to the Naval College as a training vessel for the cadets. The former, (*K'owung Tak*) was allowed to be purchased by a Chinese merchant.

On the 21st instant a man went to inform the Civil officer Li Sai Kwai that a house in the Western side of Canton City was making counterfeit silver coins.

The officer sent some soldiers to arrest the coiners, who were caught redhanded. The machinery, silver, and prisoners were handed over to the authorities.

JAPANESE TOPICS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

YOKOHAMA, April 16th.

Scarcely a day passes without some report appearing in the press of Russian demands being presented to the Korean Government. It was reported that Russia had obtained a lease of land on the island of Koha (a small island at the entrance of Mokpo Bay about two and a half miles in circumference). Japanese subjects purchased various lots of land on this island when Mokpo was first opened to trade, but afterwards the Korean authorities decided that although the island was within the treaty radius of 100 fathoms, the treaty was only intended to refer to the mainland, and consequently could not be taken to include the island of Koha. This decision was accepted at the time. Russia, it now appears, has not obtained a lease of land on the island of Koha. She has, however, obtained from the Korean Government an explicit guarantee not to alienate from Korean possession an island which is supposed to be at the entrance to Masampo. The telegrams upon this subject are somewhat vague, one giving the island the name of Sulpert and another as Kaje, but there seems to be little doubt that Russia has succeeded in obtaining the guarantee above-mentioned.

A telegram from Seoul, dated April 11th, states the Russia has presented to the Korean Government a renewed demand with reference to Masampo, consisting of eleven items. Also that the principal official at Mokpo has been dismissed from office for entering into negotiations with Russia on the subject of a lease of land on Koha island without proper consideration of the question of treaty limits. It is difficult, of course, to tell what is really taking place between Russia and Korea, or what the northern power's immediate objective is, but there can be little doubt as to the ultimate fate of the peninsula kingdom. It is evident that Russia has set herself the task of establishing a paramount influence over, if not to appropriate, Korea, and unless Japan gives way there is sure to be trouble sooner or later. Russia, of course, is not in any hurry; she will make demands, and when strongly opposed withdraw the same—only to come forward again with further demands—and that she will ultimately attain her ends can scarcely be doubted. Japan, certainly, might establish herself in Korea; but even were she to do so could she hold it? I think not.

The number of Peers implicated in the bribery scandal in connection with the Religions Bill is now said to be no fewer than twenty, and although they wish to hush up the matter, other members of the House of Peers insist that the reputation of the House must be cleared. I'm afraid it will be difficult for them to clear the reputation of the House, for though the reports as to bribery may be exaggerated there must be some truth at the bottom of it. Some very peculiar journals merely make vague statements in this connection, but the Tokyo Asahi mentioned the names of four members and asserted that they had received bribes. These gentlemen, apparently, did not deem it necessary to publicly clear themselves of this charge, but the Thursday Society, to which they belonged, caused investigations to be made and as a result demanded that the accused should clear their reputation or resign their membership of the Society. It is now reported that, in consequence of this decision, legal proceedings will be taken against the

Asahi. If this is so the trial should prove interesting.

Experiments in wireless telegraphy are being carried on in Japan, a station having been erected at the Naval Department in Tsukiji and also at Hameda. Preparations are being made by the Communications Department to establish communication by this means with the Seven Islands of Izu, the island of Mikomoto-jima being chosen for the purpose. The military authorities, it is reported, are going to conduct experiments on their own account, as they are of opinion that the proceedings above mentioned are too slow.

The question of granting to foreigners the right of owning land in Japan has been taken up by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. That body has expressed its views in a manifesto which has been sent to every member of the two houses of the Diet, and also to the leading newspapers, the terms used in the document being most emphatic.

To revert to the Korean question, Viscount Tani (conservative leader) has made some strong remarks in connection with the Masampo affair. According to his view it is not a question of vital importance where Russia has obtained land, whether inside or outside treaty limits, the chief point being the purpose to which she applies it. His idea is that Russia intends to make her new acquisition a naval station, which will form the necessary link for joining Vladivostok and Port Arthur, and will in addition constitute the *pont d'appui* for dominating Korea. Viscount Tani does not blame Russia for her action in this matter, but thinks that Japan's armaments and general policy when viewed from a Russian standpoint cannot fail to convey the impression that Japan's object is the acquisition of Korea, and consequently it is not surprising that Russia should take some action with a view to defend that object. The Viscount goes on to compare the finances of the two countries, pointing out that Russia has a war chest that is never encroached upon in times of peace, and that Japan is powerless without money. Viscount Tani's remarks are very apt, but would Russia have refrained from her present action if Japan had not armed?

The semi-official *Japan Mail* has now spoken on this subject, saying "It is impossible that Japan should quietly acquiesce in the establishment of a Russian naval station on the southern coast of Korea. The most trivial estimate of her own safety must pre-emptively forbid anything of the kind. The Russian Government does not labour under the smallest apprehension upon that subject, nor can ever have laboured under any apprehension. Of what use, then, the recent demand for a lease of land outside treaty limits at Masampo, and the subsequent demand for a guarantee that no part of the island of Koje should be alienated at any time in the future? As to the latter proposal, there is the shallow argument that if the guarantee be interpreted absolutely, it excludes Russia in common with all other states. But does any one pretend to think that guarantees of the kind are interpreted in that sense now-a-days? Hence Russia's demand that the perpetual integrity of Koje Island should be guaranteed is nothing less than a method of ear-marking that portion of Korean territory, and no Japanese could be induced to believe, were such a guarantee granted, that Russia had not formulated in her own mind the deliberate intention of planting her foot permanently on Koje island so soon as a convenient occasion offered. The situation thus resolves itself into this, that the Russian Government is proclaiming to the world an intention of acquiring a naval station on the southern coast of Korea sooner or later. The effect of such a proclamation must be most disquieting to Japan, as Russia well knows. Her designs in Korea are therefore all the more difficult to understand. They are producing a feeling of deep unrest throughout the Orient, and their results are altogether incalculable." The above semi-official utterance makes it plain that if Russia persists, as she undoubtedly will, in her intrigues in Korea, war is almost inevitable.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

Captain Thomas Aitken, of the steamship *Carlisle City*, from Moji, reports:—Strong Northerly wind and fine. Passed H.M.S. *Strick* bound South.

Captain Davis, of the steamship *Haiching*, from Foochow, Amoy, and Swatow, reports:—Weather moderate to fresh Easterly winds, cloudy or overcast throughout. Vessels in Swatow:—*Singon, Woonang, Canton, Pakhoi, Dagmar, Foonchow, Newchwang, Kowang, Taiwan, and Seachuen.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.
CARLISLE CITY, British steamer, 1,804, Thos. Aitken, 24th April.—Moji 20th April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

BRISK, British cruiser, 1,770, C. S. Urey Bart, 25th April.—Wei-hai-wei 19th April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

ROSETTA, British steamer, 2,039, C. C. Talbot, R.N.R., 25th April.—Yokohama 18th April, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

DINGH, British steamer, 6,221, F. Davies, 25th April.—Moji 18th April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

HAICHING, British steamer, 1,267, W. Davis, 25th April.—Foonchow 21st April, Amoy 23rd, and Swatow 24th, General.—Douglas, Laiprak & Co.

KWANGSI, British steamer, 1,240, Brismder, 25th April.—Canton 25th April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

HUE, French steamer, 704, P. Merlees, 25th April.—Haiphong and Hoibow 24th April, General.—A. R. Marty.

MAIZURU MARU, Japanese steamer, 667, T. Ogata, 25th April.—Swatow 24th April, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

BENLEDI, British steamer, 1,480, R. Farquhar, 25th April.—Moji 20th April, Coal.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

KAGOSHIMA MARU, Japanese steamer, 2,652, R. Nunome, 25th April.—Moji 20th April, Match and General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

CLEARANCES at the Harbour Office.
Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.
Kwai Lim, British steam-launch, for Macao.
Leisure, British str., for Singapore.
Mei-fu, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
Mauwang, British str., for Sandakan.
Kongnam, British str., for Canton.
Bellaphon, British str., for Amoy.
Jellon, British str., for Amoy.
Haiching, British str., for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.
April 24, *Phania*, British cruiser, for Shanghai.
April 25, *Kansai*, British str., for Shanghai.
April 25, *Loyal*, German str., for Newchwang.
April 25, *Breconshire*, British str., for Moji.
April 25, *Awa Maru*, Jap. str., for Yokohama.

April 25, *Stanfield*, British bark, for Rajong.
April 25, *Hongkong*, French str., for Haiphong.
April 25, *Empress of India*, British str., for Vancouver.

April 25, *Sibiria*, German str., for Singapore.
April 25, *Ayr*, British str., for Kutchinatu.
April 25, *Ness*, British str., for Newcastle.
April 25, *Mauwang*, British str., for Sandakan.
April 25, *Meifoo*, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

Passengers—Arrived.

Per *Carlisle City*, from Moji—5 Chinese.
Per *Ping Maru*, from Japan—Mr. and Mrs. E. Appigne and 4 children, 5 Chinese and 24 Japanese.

Per *Haiching*, from Coast Ports—Misses Rozorio, Wedderspoon, Gardner, E. Hopan, Mrs. and Miss Simpson, Mrs. Boyd Bredon, nurse and child, Messrs. Leyburn, Baker, Rev. L. H. Star, Mr. and Mrs. Tze, and 250 Chinese.

Per *Rosetta*, from Japan—Messrs. J. Hance, A. H. Ellis, Capt. Rose, Messrs. R. Goedkoop, M. C. Ellis, G. Bettridge, E. H. Arnold, Mrs. Abbott, children and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. Fernar and child, Messrs. Goshorn, G. A. O'Brien, M. L. O'Brien, Mrs. Stone and child, Messrs. T. Thompson, T. Mason, and 14 Chinese.

Departed.

Per *Meifoo*, for Manila—Mr. A. J. Hughes, Miss McClellan, Mr. M. Scherer, Mrs. and Miss Day, Mrs. McClellan, Mr. J. F. Lord, Miss Lord, Mrs. Glenn, Miss Henderson, Mr. M. B. Brooks, Messrs. Paul Meller, P. H. Beebe, R. Sakai, G. K. Denny, J. Marticorena, P. Beirng, W. E. Johnson, W. Margulis, P. Prates, L. Campagnoli, P. Ktenas, B. Barish, H. Williams, and 29 Chinese.

Per *Empress of India*, from Hongkong for Shanghai—Baron and Baroness de Meyer and maid, Mrs. T. Bissett, Messrs. H. H. Fox, Chiu Yu Chi, Chu Tsen Kim, W. G. Hall, Von Nostitz, Watznir, James Morgan, Comdr. Penderleath and H. Molton. For Nagasaki—Messrs. A. Rockwald and W. H. White. For Yokohama—Messrs. W. Sutherland, W. H. Howard, Capt. A. W. Sutherland, Rev. Hans Adams, Miss Mellin, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Bertie, Prof. and Mrs. E. Hamilton, Sharp, Messrs. T. M. Wakefield and Allen Johnson. For Vancouver—Messrs. F. W. Black and L. M. Porton. For Winnipeg—Messrs. Jno. A. Taylor and George Taylor. For San Francisco—Mr. R. E. Miller. For New York—Mrs. Hans Adams, 4 children and maid, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Davis, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Domhurst. For Washington—Lt. C. Davis, U.S

Intimations.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company No. 9 Praya Central on SATURDAY, 28th April, 1900, at NOON, when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 12th April, 1900 will be submitted for confirmation.

RESOLUTION.
That the Capital of the Company be increased to 1,000,000 by the creation and issue of 50,000 New Shares of £20, each fully paid up, SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1900. [491b]

THE FIRST CAMHANA MEETING.

APRIL 28th, 1900.

- EVENTS.**
- 1.-HALF-MILE RACE.—For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale with 7 lbs. added. Winners at any Official Meeting this season 3 lbs. extra. Subscription griffins and bona fide polo ponies allowed 7 lbs.
 - 2.-TENT PEGGING. Points for place and style—three runs.
 - 3.-STEEPLECHASE.—For all China ponies over usual course. Weight for inches as per scale. Previous winners of Steeplechase 7 lbs. added.
 - 4.-ONE MILE HANDICAP.—For all China ponies.
 - 5.-LADIES NOMINATION.—Each Competitor to start from a post 100 yards up the course and ride to the lady who nominates him, take one potato from her each time, return and drop it into his bucket. Should he fail or the potato not remain, he must dismount, put the potato into the bucket, and mount without assistance. To win, first past the winning post, third time in with all three potatoes in the bucket.
 - 6.-1 1/2 MILE RACE.—For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale with 3 lbs. added. Subscription griffins allowed 7 lbs. Winners at this Meeting 3 lbs. extra.
 - 7.-ONE MILE RACE.—For Walkers. Catch Weights over 11 st. 7 lbs.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1900. [505b]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS will be held on MONDAY, the 30th April, at 2.45 P.M., at the Chamber Rooms, City Hall, to NOMINATE a MEMBER of the Chamber to take the place of the Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD in the Legislative Council during his absence from the Colony.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce will be held the same Day, and immediately thereafter, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee and passing the Secretary's Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1899.

By Order, R. CHATTERTON WILCOX, Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1900. [524b]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 2, Connaught Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of May, 1900, at 12 o'clock (Noon), when the SUBJOINED RESOLUTIONS which were passed at the EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company held on the 18th day of April, 1900, will be submitted for confirmation as SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS.

- 1.—That the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 by the creation of 10,000 New Shares of \$50 each.
- 2.—That such New Shares be issued at a Premium of \$25 per Share and be allotted to the Shareholders of the Company in the proportion of One New Share for every Two Shares now held by them.
- 3.—That the Amount due for the New Shares be called up as follows, viz:—\$50 per Share on the 1st July, 1900, to rank for Six Months Dividend out of the Profits of the Year 1900, and the remaining \$25 per Share on the 1st October, 1900.

Dated the 18th day of April, 1900.

By Order of the Board, EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1900. [509b]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company, held at the Registered Office of the Company, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on Tuesday, the Twenty-Seventh day of March, 1900, the following RESOLUTIONS were passed.

- 1.—That in pursuance of the Provisions of the Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 7th day of March, 1900, the sum of £25,000 be withdrawn from the Reserved Fund and be carried as of the 2nd July next, to the Credit of Capital Account, each Share being credited with a Sum of \$25 as paid up thereon in addition to the Sum of \$50 now standing to the credit of each Share.
- 2.—That the Balance of \$25 per Share of the Unpaid Capital of the Company be called up, and that a CALL be and is hereby made of \$25 per Share upon all Shares of the Company, and that the Shareholders be requested to pay the same to the Company's Bankers, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at their Premises, Queen's Road Central, on or before the 2nd day of July, A.D. 1900.

Shareholders are hereby requested to pay according.

And Notice is also given that, in accordance with Article 34 of the Company's Articles of Association, interest will be charged as from the said 2nd day of July, 1900, at the Rate of \$12 per cent. per Annum upon all Calls remaining Unpaid after the 9th day of July, 1900, up to the actual dates of payment of the same.

By Order of the Board, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1900. [403b]

WANTED.

A COPY of the Local "HANSARD," 1891-2.

Address:—F. J. F. Office of This Paper.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1900.

Intimations.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND INSTALLMENT of \$5 per Share in respect of the 50,000 New Shares has been called up and Holders of such Shares who have not already paid this Installment are requested to PAY the Amount of such CALL to the Undersigned at the OFFICE of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central, on or before the 30th April, 1900.

Dated the 27th March, 1900.

407b] SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM BONUS of Twenty per cent. upon Contributions for the year 1899 has been declared.

Warrants will be issued on the 1st May.

By Order of the Board, W. J. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1900. [513b]

THE PUNJON MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHARES in this Company on which a CALL of \$1 was made PAYABLE on the 3rd day of March, 1900, and which Call has not yet been paid, are liable to be forfeited, in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company.

Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per share will be charged on all Overdue Calls.

W. H. GASKELL, Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1900. [506b]

WANTED.

A FEW BOARDERS (GENTLEMEN) Central Position on low level; good accommodation with use of Billiard Table and select Library.

Apply REX, c/o This Paper.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900. [436b]

FOR SALE AT TIENTSIN.

NORTH CHINA.

LARGE BUSINESS PREMISES on the TAKU ROAD within easy reach of the Bund. The Premises consist of a Six-roomed Bungalow, Three Large Godowns, one with a double storey and flat roof suitable for drying purposes; Compradore's Quarters and Offices, one Brick House, several Out-buildings and all necessary adjuncts to business. One Godown contains a Hydraulic Press, Engine, &c.

For particulars apply to

J. T. SKOTTOWE, Land, Estate, and General Commission Agents,

Tientsin, North China.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1900. [466b]

Auctions.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 176.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held at the Offices of the Public Works Department, on

MONDAY, the 30th day of April, 1900, at 3 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command, F. H. MAY, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 12th April, 1900. [528b]

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 30th day of April, 1900, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of CROWN LAND, at Queen's Road West in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT, to be fixed by the Surveyor of Her Majesty the QUEEN, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot	Section No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	1597	West	550 x 500 x 500 x 450 ft.	11,250,000	4,550	60,000
2	1598	West	550 x 500 x 500 x 450 ft.	11,250,000	4,550	60,000

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 177.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of CROWN LAND, by Public Auction, to be held at the Offices of the Public Works Department, on

MONDAY, the 30th day of April, 1900, at 3.30 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command, F. H. MAY, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 12th April, 1900. [529b]

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 30th day of April, 1900, at 3.30 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT, to be fixed by the Surveyor of Her Majesty the QUEEN, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Section No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	1597	West	550 x 500 x 500 x 450 ft.	11,250,000	4,550	60,000
2	1598	West	550 x 500 x 500 x 450 ft.	11,250,000	4,550	60,000

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 178.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of CROWN LAND, by Public Auction, to be held at the Offices of the Public Works Department, on

MONDAY, the 30th day of April, 1900, at 3.30 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command, F. H. MAY, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 12th April, 1900. [530b]

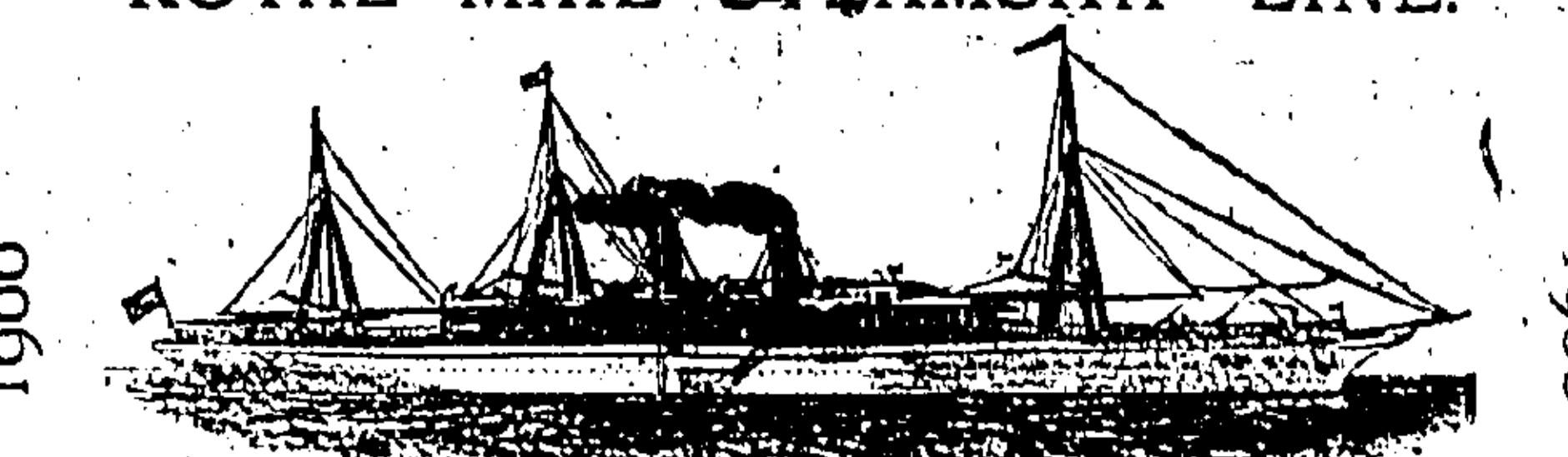
Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 30th day of April, 1900, at 3.30 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT, to be fixed by the Surveyor of Her Majesty the QUEEN, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Section No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	1597	West	550 x 500 x 500 x 450 ft.	11,250,000	4,550	60,000
2	1598	West	550 x 500 x 500 x 450 ft.	11,250,000	4,550	60,000

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN, Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R. ... WEDNESDAY, 16th May.

EMPEROR OF CHINA, Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R. ... WEDNESDAY, 6th June.

EMPEROR OF INDIA, Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R. ... WEDNESDAY, 27th June.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PACIFIC TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

The Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide, Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Peking Street.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1900. [3]

CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATCHESON TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO AND SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Taking Cargo and Passengers to JAPAN PORTS, and HONOLULU, THE UNITED STATES, &c.

Cartage City, 1,302 about May 3

Stratford, 1,502 about May 20

Belgian King, 1,379 about June 5

Thyris, 1,812 about July 8

THE Steamship

"CARLSLE CITY" will be despatched for SAN DIEGO and SAN FRANCISCO, VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 5th May.

Through Bills of Lading issued to any point in the United States.

Cargo will be received on board until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel packages will be received at the OFFICE until the same time. All parcels should be marked to address in full. Value of same is required.

Consular Invoices, to accompany cargo destined to Points beyond San Diego, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Diego.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, China and Japan.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1900. [28]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, IN CONNECTION WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Glenora, 1,379 W. Frakes, [April 28]

Queen Adelaide, 2,832 F. McNair, [May 5]

Duke of Fife, 1,382 J. S. Cox, [May 12]

Victoria, [May 29]

ALSO FOR PORTLAND, OREGON, IN CONNECTION WITH OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Monmouthshire, 2,874 W.A. Evans, [May 19]

Braemar, 1,360 W. Watt, [June 9]

[June 14]

Monmouthshire, 2,874 W.A. Evans, [Aug. 4]

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by the Line, HONGKONG TO LONDON £47.

Excellent accommodation. First-class Tables, DOCTOR and STEWARDESS carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK £41.

The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA £28.

Rates of Passage to other Points on application.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in duplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the Freight Agent, Tacoma, Wash., or Portland, Or. (whichever may be the destination of the Steamer).

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 P.M., on the day previous to sailing.

For further information apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1900. [4]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Proposed SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Gaelic (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Tuesday, 1st May, at Noon.

Doric (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Wednesday, 23rd May, at Noon.

Coptic (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Saturday, 19th June, at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship

"GAELIC," will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 1st May, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

C. L. GORHAM, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1900. [12]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON, (Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"BENGAL," Captain S. Barcham, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with Transhipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to A. M. MARSHALL, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1900. [5]

Mails.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS. DESTINATIONS. SAILING DATES.

KAGOSHIMA MARU (BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE and COLO

